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(Original Signature of Member)

118TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. \_\_\_\_\_

Recognizing July 28, 2023, as “World Hepatitis Day”.

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the  
Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

# RESOLUTION

Recognizing July 28, 2023, as “World Hepatitis Day”.

Whereas hepatitis B and hepatitis C, and the incidence of  
liver disease caused by these viruses, have become urgent  
problems of a global proportion;

Whereas an estimated 1,340,000 people worldwide die each  
year due to hepatitis;

Whereas an estimated 296,000,000 people worldwide live  
with chronic hepatitis B, and an estimated 884,000 peo-  
ple worldwide die each year mostly due to a liver-related  
illness caused by hepatitis B;

Whereas an estimated 71,000,000 people worldwide are  
chronically infected with hepatitis C, and an estimated

399,000 people worldwide die each year due to a liver-related illness caused by hepatitis C;

Whereas up to an estimated 5,900,000 people in the United States are infected with either hepatitis B or hepatitis C, and up to an estimated 2,400,000 who are chronically infected with hepatitis B and up to an estimated 3,500,000 people who are chronically infected with hepatitis C;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) estimated that there were 20,700 new acute hepatitis B infections and 57,500 new acute hepatitis C infections, respectively, in the United States in 2019;

Whereas the CDC has found significant increases in the transmission of new hepatitis cases in the United States since 2010, including a 63-percent increase between 2015 and 2019 in reported cases of acute hepatitis C in the United States;

Whereas chronic viral hepatitis claims thousands of lives each year in the United States, with an estimated 14,242 deaths due to hepatitis C in the United States in 2016;

Whereas up to an estimated 80 percent of people with acute hepatitis C do not have any symptoms;

Whereas available data suggests that more than 70 percent of new hepatitis C infections and 36 percent of new hepatitis B infections are among people who inject drugs;

Whereas African Americans, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, Latinos, Native Americans, Alaska Natives, gay and bisexual men, and persons who inject drugs intravenously all have higher rates of chronic viral hepatitis infections in the United States than other groups of people;

Whereas Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders bear the greatest burden of hepatitis B-related deaths in the United States;

Whereas between 2013 and 2017, liver cancer was the second most common cause of death among Asian American and Pacific Islander males;

Whereas hepatitis C is 10 times more infectious than human immunodeficiency virus (“HIV”);

Whereas hepatitis B is 50 to 100 times more infectious than HIV;

Whereas an estimated 33 percent of people who live in the United States and are infected with HIV are also infected with hepatitis B or C;

Whereas life expectancies for persons infected with HIV have increased with antiretroviral treatment, and liver disease, much of which is related to hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections, has become the most common cause of death among this population that is not related to acquired immune deficiency syndrome;

Whereas despite the fact that chronic viral hepatitis is the most common blood-borne infection in the United States, over half of people living with hepatitis B and hepatitis C are unaware of their infection;

Whereas hepatitis B is preventable through vaccination, and hepatitis C is curable through antiretroviral treatment but less than a third of people living with hepatitis C receive treatment;

Whereas both hepatitis B and hepatitis C are preventable with proper public health interventions, including programs that offer access to sterile injection equipment for people who inject drugs intravenously;

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services has released an updated Viral Hepatitis National Strategic Plan focused on the elimination of viral hepatitis via a syndemic approach by preventing new infections, improving viral hepatitis-related health outcomes, reducing viral hepatitis-related disparities and health inequities, improving surveillance and data usage, and coordinating such efforts;

Whereas the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices and the CDC now recommend that all adults aged 19 to 59 be vaccinated, and all adults aged 18 and older be screened, for hepatitis B, shifting clinical guidelines from a risk-based to a universal standard and recognizing that previous hepatitis B interventions focusing only on at-risk individuals were insufficient;

Whereas health department hepatitis services have been significantly reduced, community-based organizations have had to reduce operations, severely reducing hepatitis B and C testing, hepatitis B vaccination, and community outreach, and persons living with hepatitis B or C have faced increased challenges in accessing medical care and treatment due to delayed appointments and deprioritization of routine hepatitis or primary care services; and

Whereas the goals of “World Hepatitis Day” on July 28, 2023, are to—

- (1) highlight the global nature of chronic viral hepatitis epidemics;
- (2) recognize that hepatitis can be prevented and eliminated in part through a comprehensive public education and awareness campaign designed to identify those at risk for, and living with, hepatitis;

(3) inform patients about new treatments that are available for hepatitis; and

(4) help increase the length and quality of life for people diagnosed with chronic hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2               (1) recognizes “World Hepatitis Day”;

3               (2) supports broad access to hepatitis B and  
4       hepatitis C treatments;

5               (3) supports raising awareness of the risks and  
6       consequences of undiagnosed chronic hepatitis B and  
7       hepatitis C infections;

8               (4) calls for a robust governmental and public  
9       health response to protect the health of the approxi-  
10      mately 5,900,000 people in the United States; and

11              (5) urges the Centers for Disease Control and  
12      Prevention to partner with State and local health de-  
13      partments to develop strategies to increase the rate  
14      of hepatitis B adult vaccination and hepatitis C  
15      treatment to the levels necessary to eliminate new  
16      infections in the United States.